

[Reprinted from PSYCHE, Vol. XXIV, No. 1]

A NEW MALAYAN ANT OF THE GENUS
PRODISCOTHYREA.

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Prodiscothyrea bryanti sp. nov.

Worker: Length, 2 mm. Very similar to the genotype *P. velutina*, which I recently described from Queensland, Australia (Trans. Royal Soc. South Australia, 40, 1916, pp. 33-37, Pl. 4), but differing in the following characters: The head is proportionally smaller and much less convex above, especially behind the frontal carinæ, the eyes are much smaller and the cheeks have a more prominent blunt tooth in front of the eyes. The antennal scapes are less abruptly narrowed at the base and the funicular joints, with the exception of the last are even more transverse, so that the whole funiculus is shorter, being scarcely longer than the scape. Thorax shorter, not $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as broad, less convex in front, with less angular humeri and with more distinct epinotal teeth and more nearly vertical epinotal declivity. Petiole much smaller and broader, nearly four times as broad as long and with a more pronounced, compressed, translucent tooth on its ventral surface. Postpetiole also shorter, less decidedly narrowed in front and less depressed above in front than in *velutina*. Sculpture, pubescence and color very similar to those of *velutina* but the dark median dorsal line on the postpetiole and first gastric segment is lacking.

Described from a single specimen taken on Penang Island in the Straits Settlements by Mr. G. E. Bryant and sent me by Mr.

Horace Donisthorpe. The discovery of this second species of *Prodiscothyrea* indicates that the members of the genus, like the species of *Discothyrea*, belong to a widely and discontinuously distributed and very ancient, hypogæic relict fauna, all the components of which are very rare and evidently on the verge of extinction.